



P19-26. Directing macaque immune responses with an anti-dendritic cell HIV Gag p24 fusion protein vaccine

Frédéric Martinon, Nathalie Dereuddre-Bosquet, Isabelle Méderlé-Mangeot, Anne-Laure Flamar, Sandra Zurawski, Bernard Verrier, S Oh, Gérard Zurawski, Jacques Banchereau, Roger Le Grand

► To cite this version:

Frédéric Martinon, Nathalie Dereuddre-Bosquet, Isabelle Méderlé-Mangeot, Anne-Laure Flamar, Sandra Zurawski, et al.. P19-26. Directing macaque immune responses with an anti-dendritic cell HIV Gag p24 fusion protein vaccine. Anna Laura Ross. AIDS Vaccine 2009, Oct 2009, Paris, France. BioMed Central, 6 (Suppl 3), pp.P346, 2009, Retrovirology. <10.1186/1742-4690-6-S3-P346>. <inserm-00668484>

HAL Id: inserm-00668484

<http://www.hal.inserm.fr/inserm-00668484>

Submitted on 9 Feb 2012

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Poster presentation

Open Access

P19-26. Directing macaque immune responses with an anti-dendritic cell HIV Gag p24 fusion protein vaccine

F Martinon^{*1}, N Dereuddre-Bosquet¹, I Méderlé-Mangeot¹, A Flamar², S Zurawski², B Verrier³, S Oh², G Zurawski², J Banchereau², R Le Grand¹ and A Vaccine Program¹

Address: ¹Institute for Emerging Diseases and Innovative Therapies, DSV, CEA/Division of Immuno-Virology, Fontenay aux Roses, France, ²Baylor Institute for Immunology Research INSERM U899, Dallas, TX, USA and ³Institut de Biologie et Chimie des Protéines, UMR 5086 CNRS/UCBL, Lyon, France

* Corresponding author

from AIDS Vaccine 2009
Paris, France. 19–22 October 2009

Published: 22 October 2009

Retrovirology 2009, **6**(Suppl 3):P346 doi:10.1186/1742-4690-6-S3-P346

This abstract is available from: <http://www.retrovirology.com/content/6/S3/P346>

© 2009 Martinon et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

Background

One of the novel approaches to increase vaccine efficacy is to target antigens directly to dendritic cells (DC) in lymphoid tissues. C-type lectin receptors are expressed at the DC surface and are used as markers of DC subsets. In this aim, we have developed recombinant fusion proteins associating HIV Gag p24 with mAbs specific for DC surface receptors such as Langerin, DCIR and LOX-1. Our purpose is to understand which DC receptors are most favourable to target for cellular, humoral, or mixed immune responses.

Methods

Non human primates were primed with nanoparticles coated with p24 (p24-PLA) then boosted with anti-Langerin, anti-DCIR or anti-LOX-1 recombinant vaccines fused to p24. A control group of animals were boosted with p24-PLA. Immuno-monitoring of animals was focused on p24 specific T cell responses and the production of specific antibodies in serum.

Results

Anti-Langerin and anti-DCIR mAb-based vaccines elicited comparable p24 specific T cell responses, whereas the anti-LOX-1-based vaccine induced relatively poor T cell responses. By contrast, robust antibody responses were detected in sera from animals of the LOX-1 group and

lower levels were detected in animals of the Langerin group. Animals from the DCIR group presented antibody responses similar to animals from the LOX-1 group.

Conclusion

Although these studies need to be extended to priming immunity, this work showed that targeting vaccine antigen to Langerin⁺ DC favoured the induction of T cell responses whereas targeting LOX-1⁺ DC favoured the induction of antibody responses.